1: Hocart Y-5 (ca. 1920) 1929 OQ6 Lau OQ6
Lakemba

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Place names are spelled as they appear on the official map "Compiled and drawn at the Lands Department, Suva, Fiji, revised August, 1923." The spelling is substantially that of the charts issued by the British Admiralty and the United States Hydrographic Office. Unfortunately, the official spelling of such words as Naiau (properly Nayau), Fulanga (properly Vulanga), and Uangava or Wangava (properly Vuanggava) obscure the meaning.

1: Hocart Y-5 (ca. 1920) 1929 OQ6 Lau OQ6
Lakemba

GLOSSARY

DIALECT WORDS

Lauan

Mbathi. Again.
Mbaravi (mbārāvi). Shore.
Mbo-ka. To find.
Mbona. Evil smelling.
Mborisi. Angry.
Mbosi. Evil smelling (after coitus).
Mbuthi. Wet.

Thewa. To sit.
Thivo. Down.
Thowiri. To spin, twirl.

Ndai-na. To lie, be mistaken, deceive.
Ndakala. To open the mouth.
Nduthi. To point with the finger.
Nduke. To project.
Ndrakai. Weary; hard work.
Ndra (ndrā). Leaf.
Ndriva-ta. To steal.
Ndroso. Hoarse.

Faufau. To wear a turban.
Feno-ka. To tickle.
Fiu. Tired of.

Nggalu. Pudding.
Nggau. My (to eat).
Nggou. My (property).

I. This.
Iei. This, here.
Ifinga. To gobble up.
Inggore, Inggoya. That.

Kathu. Plant, tree, wood, stick.
Kambeta. Cracked.
Kai-laka. To abuse, use bad language.
Kai (kaī). There it is.
Kanda. To run.
Kayavi. Evening.
Kapelu. Bent.
Kavere. Broken (of brittle objects).
Kavoro. Broken (of solid objects).
Kemunu (kemunū). You.
Keta. We (inclusive).
Ki. To, hither.
Kokosi (kōkosi). To play.
Koikoya. That is it.
Kutha. How much.
Kuno-tha. To shake with both hands.
Kuta. To bite off.

Langi. Sky, rain.
Lekutu. Bush, country (as opposed to town).

Leie (lēiē). A coaxing particle as in leie, e nda nggau (do you give me one).
Leka-ta. To be shorter than.
Lenggeiengge. To kick about.
Lepo. Oven not covered with earth.
Linde-nga. To fillip.
Lingo. Only used in ta lingo-tha, forget.

Mamake (māmākē). Din of voices.
Manda. In front.
Mandatakina. To lead.
Mairu. E maiū. I do not know (Levuka?).
Maopo. Intelligent, clever.
Motu-ka. To hit.
Mosi-ta. To hurt, pain.

Nini-vakina. To dislike a man, have him on one's nerves.
No (nō). To lie; used as auxiliary to qualify.
Numbu. Deep.
Nuve. Caterpillar.

Olaue (olauē). Exclamation of surprise.
Ofuofu. Onanist.
Omu. Thy.
Omunu (omunū). Your.
Ona. His.
Ondra. Their.

Pani-a. To anoint.
Pelu-ka. To bend; pass (See kapelu, thopelu).
Pia. Penis.
Pisi. To spurt up.
Piathi. Bad, "rotten."
Pono-ka. To catch.
Polo. Elephantiasis of the testicles.
Popo. Rotten.

Rewa, Rewa i thake. High.
Rindeu. To start, be surprised.
Ririva. Afraid, nervous.

Sala. By himself.
Salau. Myself alone.
Saumbongi, Sāmbongimbongi, ni. Tomorrow.
Sapota. To catch a falling object.

Ta. Not.
Tasiporitakina. To crop the hair close.

1: Hocart Y-5 (ca. 1920) 1929 OQ6 Lau OQ6
Lakemba

104 Tatama. Quick.
Tawa. Not.
Tatawai. To talk in sleep.
Teki. Not yet, never.
Tei-makina. To stick in.
Telefua. Naked.
Tonggo-va. To pounce upon.
Tona. Yaws.
Toto. Painful.
Tuki-a. To hit, box.
Tumba-takina. To run away from.
Tuwai. Long, delayed, ancient.

Unu. To drink.
Undre-va. Alight, to light.
Usu-ta. To push self forward, to appropriate with a high hand.
Uta. Used to, pleasant.

Vakasolo kakana (vakasolo kākana). To whisper.
Vakatakea (vakatāea). To explain, show.
Vala-ta. To do.
Vakutha, ni (vākutha). When?
Vea. Overripe.
Vuta. To refuse.
Vusa. Faded, ruined.
Vutungu (vutungū). Fractious.

Wathara-a. To pursue.
Wakuri-a (wākuri-a). To drive away.
Waliwali. Scented oil.
Weimami. Our (exclusive).
Weta. Our (inclusive).

Y. A glide introducing "a," as Lauans cannot pronounce "a" without a preceding sound.
Yamba. Mat.
Yasa-va. To seek.
Yapa. To fly about.
Yavi, ni. Yesterday.
Yavi. To pull a rope.
Yawalevu. Main passage.
Yauka. I do not know. Moala.

Mbusi. Evil smelling.
Mburini. To husk a coconut.

Nggala (nggalā). A bird called teri in Mbauan.

Koa. Here.
Kotha. To hit.

Mathi. Again.

Somi-tha. To drink.

Veikavuai. To abuse, insult one another.

Yali, e. There is none.
Vanua Mbalavu
Ndrama-ka. To throw at (also Ono).

Kea. He (in ko kea).
Koma. To burn.
Kutu-ma. To pursue.

Lombau. Grove.

Ovo. To cry.

Taki. Not yet.
Tapalea. To parry.

Veimbore. To insult, abuse one another.

2: Thompson E-5 (1933-1934)1940 OQ6 Lau OQ6
Kambara

as possible, in its historic frame. I have attempted to record the facts and to document them so that the reader may judge and interpret them on their own merits and to avoid interpretations, except in the conclusion. Most of my interpretations have been treated elsewhere (21, 22, 23, 24).

In this monograph statistics refer to the years 1933-34. For obvious reasons fictitious names for native informants occasionally have been used.

LANGUAGE

The Fijian language belongs to the Malayo-Polynesian linguistic stock. It consists of a number of dialects with a simple Melanesian grammar and mixed Melanesian-Polynesian vocabulary. The dialect of Mbau, formerly the principal chiefdom of Fiji, has become the official language, used by British colonial officials and missionaries and taught in the native schools. No pidgin is spoken.

I acquired some knowledge of the Mbauan dialect during six weeks on Viti Levu while awaiting transportation to Lau. I employed two Lauan boys, aged 28 and 19, who had learned some English in school on Viti Levu and Lakemba, to help me with the modern Lauan dialect, which is a mixture of the old Lauan dialect known by a few aged natives, the Mbauan dialect, and the Tongan language. I acquired a conversational knowledge of modern Lauan, but throughout the field work interpreters aided me in understanding informants and checked my study of the meanings of words. They helped me especially in dealing with abstract phases of the culture.

In this monograph the spelling of native words follows Hazelwood's Fijian dictionary (10), except where the simplified system of spelling he employed to facilitate teaching the written language to natives misrepresents the sound of the language. *Th* has been substituted for Hazelwood's *c*; *mb* for *b*; *ng* for *g*; *ngg* for *q*; *nd* for *d*; *tch* for *j* (Lauan dialect). These sounds may be expressed phonetically as follows:

th = ð	ngg = ŋg	mb = ᵐb
ng = ŋ	nd = ⁿd	tch = tʃ

Place names follow British Admiralty charts except those of villages and other small specific localities in southern Lau, most of which have never been mapped. These have been recorded as pronounced in the Lauan dialect by the natives.

Maps.

126 The maps were constructed as follows:- The outline of the island and the reefs was enlarged four times from the largest scale maps available, (H.O. Charts 2851 and 2852). This sheet was carried into the field, the outline corrected and the topography sketched in. While no instrument was used, most of the islands were sufficiently small to enable a fair degree of accuracy with the naked eye. The final maps were traced from these field sheets.

●104 There has been considerable confusion regarding the spelling of Fijian place names. When the language was reduced to writing by the early missionaries, several short-cuts or contractions of orthography were introduced. The principal of these were as follows:- b was used for mb, d for nd, g for ng, and q for ng-g.

Most of the older maps used these simplified symbols in spelling the names. As this made their pronouncing very difficult for those not fimiliar with the Fijian orthography, the United States Hydrographic Office and other publishers of nautical charts kept the phonetic spelling.

In addition to this, further complications arose because of the [197] differences of pronounciation in different parts of Fiji. The Tongan [177] influence in Lau accounts for the substitution of "Fulanga" for "Vulanga". Even the group is known to the natives on the larger islands as "Viti".

On each island visited special pains were taken to ask the natives [126] the names of all the islands, peaks and districts in sight, and their pronounciation was noted. These were checked against the spelling on the latest Fiji Government map ("corrected to 1924") and, allowing for the variation in pronounciation, they were spelled phonetically. In nearly all cases this spelling agreed with that on the Government map, expept that the double g is here used in the sound ng-g (represented by q in the contracted spelling) as in Nasanggalau.

10:St. Johnston G-5 (no date)1918
OQ6 Lau OQ6

[p. 10 is blank]

PRONUNCIATION OF WORDS FOUND IN THIS BOOK.

THE Fijian language, subject to dialect variations, is now used throughout the Lau Islands; though probably in ancient times Southern Lau, at all events, used a language much more akin to modern Tongan. 197

The orthography is that used when the spoken words were first reduced to writing by the earliest Missionaries, some of whom were skilled philologists, about eighty years ago. They found that there were certain sounds for which we have no corresponding letters in the English alphabet, and after many experiments they decided that the best results were to be obtained, and the necessity of introducing additional letters avoided, by giving an entirely new sound to certain of the letters of our own alphabet that could best be spared. Thus Q is made to represent a sound half-way between NG (hard) and NK; and C is made use of to represent TH (hard). 104 [197]

Just as a white man finds it difficult to pronounce the peculiar clicks that occur in a Zulu's 104 194

language, so do the Fijians find it difficult to pronounce certain sounds, such as B and D, without the conjunction of other sounds with them. Thus, wherever a B is written down in a Fijian word an imaginary M must be understood to precede it, and similarly an imaginary N precedes both the written D and also the G (the G in Fijian being very nasal and almost inaudible). Therefore DEGEI, the Serpent God, is pronounced as if spelt in English as NDENGEI (nasal G), and BEQA, an island, is pronounced as if spelt MBENGA (hard G).

Vowels have the French sound, and so the diphthong AU in LAU is pronounced ah-oo, which quickly run together eventually comes almost to rhyme with cow.

Accentuation is, as in Hebrew, nearly always on the penultimate syllable.

T. R. St. J.